

The Funding Bill Passed.

The Senate yesterday reconsidered the vote of Wednesday on the funding bill that had been agreed upon by the House, and passed it by a vote of twenty-nine to nine—a majority even more triumphant than that of the House.

The harmonious passage of this funding bill is undoubtedly a gratifying event in the conclusion of a most unhappy session of the Legislature—a session remarkably passionate and productive of public dissatisfaction and apprehension. The agreement of the great body of the Legislature in the passage of the bill reflects the controlling party in Virginia politics and re-establishes political peace—certainly for a time—to the advantage of State and people. This great blessing is secured. We have no apprehension that gentlemen are inclined to renew the wrangling of the last twelve months. It is not the nature of an enlightened people to be fond of passionate dispute and party conflict. A short season of such disturbance is quite sufficient for any community that has anything to do, and which depends upon its industries for support and prosperity. We know all have had a sufficiency of this; we say all, and we add save the soreheads and mad partisans who think more of their personal party schemes than they do of the welfare of the State.

This great blessing we have secured by the agreement upon the funding bill. That there is great doubt that the public creditor will consider the measure as acceptable is undoubtedly true. It was this doubt that caused some gentlemen to vote against the bill. But certainly we can say that this much is accomplished: The State has made an offer. It is for the public creditor to accept it or decline it; for its acceptance is entirely optional with him.

If the public creditor declines it, we have still the grand advantage of the reformation of the great Conservative party, and the allaying of the bitter agitation which has not only disturbed the public peace, but has seriously impaired the public credit.

This is indeed happy, and we may felicitate the Commonwealth that so much has been done.

And now, as to the bondholder, we have time enough to consider the opinion as to what is best for him. We are not decided in our own mind upon the subject. The reasons why he should settle the question at once by accepting the new bond and avoiding the terrible effects of agitation upon his property and upon the revenues of Virginia are many. There are other considerations which may invite him to decline that course. He must be the judge. Again we congratulate the people of Virginia upon the passage of this funding bill. It gives us peace now, and illumines that prospect which a week ago seemed hopelessly beleaguered.

Better Times.

The Vine-Growers' Association of Washington, according to the statement of our Washington correspondent, has sent a committee of three to Virginia and the Carolinas to make observation and gather facts with regard to the adaptability of the land and climate in those States to the culture of the grape. In this State there has been a steady expansion of the cultivation of the vine. We have a society, whose headquarters are in Richmond, that has gone to work in a practical manner by establishing a wine manufactory for receiving grapes and the juice of the grape, and for making the wine by proper processes and storage. This society is headed by men of experience, and are proceeding in the way which their knowledge points out as the sure way to make wine. They are satisfied that there are good wine-grapes in Virginia, and fine localities for the cultivation of the grape. They will put the products of Virginia in the grape line to a fair test, and we are sanguine of obtaining good results.

It is a fact which should be gratifying to our country friends that there is a great deal more inquiry the present season than during some years past for good farms. There are many northern citizens who are seeking a more gentle climate than that which they have in the North, and who admire Virginia and desire to make it their adopted State. We noticed a year or two since a remarkable team from Pennsylvania that appeared in our city. It belonged to a Pennsylvanian who was in the act of taking up his residence in the upper James-River valley. We could not resist the temptation to draw a picture contrasting this demonstration of the high appreciation of the land and climate of Virginia in the presence of a legislative assembly which has been doing much in the way of improving the credit, and peace, and prosperity of the State. The picture was, alas, too true, and we fear, tended to disturb the quiet and hope of our adopted citizens. But, while the picture was true, there is the best reason to assure our friends and fellow-citizens of Virginia, and also these welcome adopted citizens from the North, that the "crashing" recluses, whose views and measures were steadily tending to the ruin of the State, are frustrated and the harm they concocted for the general welfare is avoided.

There is now the silver-lining to the dark cloud that lowered over Virginia. Time is afforded for rest and recuperation. Confidence and trust are gaining strength, the Commonwealth will be able to resume the business of meeting her public obligations, and soon we shall have thrift and contentment instead of confusion and uneasiness.

We invite the immigrant with means and energies, and do not believe that he will regret that he came to Virginia, with her gentle climate, generous lands, and genial society. We really believe that we say with truth that there now begins an era of rest—a period favorable to industry and to thrift and contentment—a period in which violent agitation will not vex the country nor seriously impair the prosperity of her citizens.

Railway to Point Pleasant.

A meeting was held at Putnam Court-House, West Va., on the 11th inst. to consider the enterprise of the proposed railway from Charleston to Point Pleasant, on the Ohio. The Charleston Courier states that the meeting was addressed by Judge Hoar, and FRANK BENNETT, of Putnam; and T. H. HARVEY and E. M. McCallister, of Cabell. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar one from Mason county in regard to right-of-way, &c., &c.

The Charleston (Kanawha) Courier says that the meeting was largely attended by the representative men of the county, who seemed deeply in earnest about a railroad connection with the capital of the State. From the action of the people of Putnam hereafter the Charleston people are well aware that when they take a stand they mean business.

A Liverpool Concession.

It is something, indeed, to get a concession to "silver money" that "grind-grind" of a city, Liverpool. The following is an extract from the cotton circular of Messrs. SMITH, EDWARDS & CO., of Liverpool:

The chief monetary event of the month is the passing of the silver bill through the American Congress, a measure of great importance in its ultimate bearings on the trade and finances of the world. According to it, silver is declared to be unlimited legal tender at the rate of 16 to 1 of gold—a valuation equivalent to half-percentage. The effect of the bill, however, is rendered more important by the restriction of coinage to four million dollars per month, and this is so inconsistent with its principle that it seems highly probable the party which carried it will soon repeal the restrictive clauses, and then we will experience a demand for silver from America, which will probably counterbalance the exodus from Germany. We would not be surprised if the ultimate effect be to reestablish the equilibrium between gold and silver which was first disturbed by the demonetization of Germany, and to restore silver to nearly its old value. Should that be the case, the benefit to the silver-using countries, and indeed to the world at large, would be immense, and the wrong done to the American bondholders would be practically neutralized.

A LONG-LIVED LITERARY FORGERY.—The reproduction in a daily journal of the pretended letters of the Roman Emperor Nero, in which the person of Jesus is described and his miracles narrated, shows how faith in a forged document may be kept alive, after it has been exposed in its true character a hundred times, and all though its spuriousness is transparent to all well-educated persons. —New York Times.

That "daily journal" was the New York Tribune, to which the letter was sent by TUNNEY WARD. We were amazed at finding such a journal and such a man taken in by this old forgery.

The A. O. H. met at their hall last evening and completed arrangements for their parade on St. Patrick's Day.—Philadelphia Times, 13th.

That's all that we can find in our Philadelphia exchanges on the subject of a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's Dispatch, copied from the Baltimore American, and which has excited some curiosity in this city.

There were THIRTEEN votes in favor of BLAINE's amendment excluding the sons of men who fought on the Confederate side from West Point, and SEVEN of THEM WERE FROM NEW ENGLAND! Oh, Jerusalem!

The Virginia Law Journal for February reports many interesting cases, eight of them from the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State, two from the Supreme Court of the United States, and one from the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The leading article is from the pen of P. R. GRATTAN, Esq. It shows that the war interest is due on the State bonds.

In the book notices we find a number of absurd and amusing typographical errors. "Index" for "Index," "hemorrhoids" for "temporibus," are specimens. We suspect that the editors didn't laugh much when they saw these and other little mistakes of the printer.

GEORGE L. and F. W. CHRISTIAN, editors.

We have received the first No. of the Evening Telegram, a penny paper published in this city by Mr. D. MURPHY, formerly the editor of the Louisa Record. It is quite lively, though the first No. of a journal can hardly ever be a good one. We see the marks of the best "donator" of items in town—not the old, original G. W., of hatched fame, but the modern G. W., who can. We can tell better hereafter what we think of the new venture.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

One Hundredth Day.

THURSDAY, March 14, 1878.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. Lieutenant-Governor WALKER in the chair. Mr. MESSY, House Joint resolution for a conference committee on the appropriation bill was agreed to.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. MESSY, JOHNSON, and GATLEY.

THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Mr. WORTHAM, from the special committee appointed to examine the clerk's office of the Senate, reported that they found the office in very good condition, and the public business well preserved. The committee add: "The clerk, to whose courtesy we are indebted for valuable assistance in the discharge of our duty, is, in our opinion, a most competent and faithful officer, and we beg to bear cheerful testimony to his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties."

PASSED.

Senate bill to provide for building a bridge across the James river in Amherst, with House amendments.

House bill to authorize the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad Company to extend its railway, &c.

House bill to amend the act relating to the Amherst county, from the payment of a fine.

HOUSE.

Mr. LEE presented a resolution authorizing the clerk of the Senate to issue his certificate in favor of the committee clerks of the Senate and the clerk of the Committee on Revision of the Criminal Laws. Laid on the table—ayes, 16; noes, 13.

THE PUBLIC-DEBT BILL PASSED.

Mr. PHILGAR moved to take up the bill for the consolidation of the public debt. Mr. HUNT of Pittsylvania said that he voted "No" yesterday (as he stated then) in order that he might move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated.

Mr. HUNT of Halifax moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated, and the bill was read and ordered to be passed.

Several senators endeavored to gain the floor in order to call the previous question. Mr. FULKERSON spoke in opposition to the bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. FULKERSON's remarks Mr. PHILGAR called the previous question; which was sustained.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to its third reading was rejected, and on a call of the ayes and noes Mr. QUENSENBERY's bill was passed by the yeas and nays.

AYES.—Messrs. Bland, Bliss, Brooks, Chiles, Elliott, Gentry, Goode, Griffin, Grimesley, Halston, Hunt of Pittsylvania, Kohler, Lee, Moulton, Murray, Norton, Paul, Philgare, Quensenberry, Sharkey, Sinclair, Smith, Stevens, Tanner, Hurt, Walton, Wood, Wortham.—49.

NOES.—Messrs. Daniel, Fulkerson, Hunt of Halifax, Johnson, Massey.—5.

Mr. QUENSENBERY was requested to communicate to the House the bill to the House of Delegates.

Mr. SMITH, of Nelson, explained his vote, and said:

That the preamble contained a misstatement of facts and a declaration of sound principles; that it was proposed to amend the bill by striking out the words "and power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus" and inserting the words "and power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in cases arising thereunder to the highest court for full and final adjudication; that if the courts should decide that the State was powerless to protect its government and institutions against the lawless and riotous action of a mob, and that the State was therefore, to be collected its revenues and to pay its debts, the total of the much-abused and little-understood BARBOUR bill, then I would advocate the placing of all the creditors of the State upon the same footing as giving them all six-per-cent interest, and increasing the rate of taxation sufficient to pay every cent we owed, and I repeat these statements now. But as this bill on yesterday received a majority of the yeas and nays, and only failed for the want of a constitutional vote (23), I cannot content myself at being styled an obstructionist when a large majority of my fellow-citizens and debt-paying associates in the State have so unanimously supported the bill. Therefore, as it is contended that the passage of this bill will tend to give quiet and peace in the State on the debt question, and also to restore divisions in and preserve the unity of the Conservative party, I have it fails to accomplish anything else, even if it fails to accomplish anything else, I have it for a fair trial, even in the face of a solemn hope, I vote in favor of securing a final readjustment of the State debt thereunder.

Mr. BETTS said he voted to strike out the preamble yesterday because he did not approve of it in any degree; but he thought without the preamble the bill would be less objectionable.

Mr. WALTON said: I voted against the preamble of this bill on yesterday and against the bill after the refusal of the Senate to strike out the preamble. If the preamble had been stricken out I should have voted for the bill, hoping it might be the means of a settlement of this vexed question. I now vote for the bill because I do not in any way wish to be an obstructionist. I have entered my protest against the statements contained in that preamble.

Mr. HUNT of Halifax and Mr. BLAND also explained their votes.

Mr. TANNER stated that he had paired with the Senator from Page (Mr. SPITLER) upon the bill, he (Mr. TANNER) being opposed to it, and Mr. SPITLER in favor of it; but in doing so to leave the will of his friends, and constituents he had decided to vote for the measure, though opposed in his own judgment to nearly all of its statements and opinions.

Mr. PAUL said he voted for the bill on account of the preamble.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The report of the conference committee on the appropriation bill, as adopted by the House, was taken up and discussed at great length, and finally rejected—ayes, 10; noes, 11.

Mr. BLAND moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was disagreed to. The CHAIR ruled the motion out of order. Mr. BLAND appealed from the decision of the CHAIR.

The parliamentary law on the subject was sought, but none could be found, so the CHAIR reversed his decision and declared that Mr. BLAND's motion to reconsider was in order.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to and the report adopted—ayes, 23; noes, 6.

THE TAX-BILL.

House bill prescribing general provisions in relation to the commissioners of the revenue and in relation to assessment of taxes on property, incomes, licenses, &c., was read, and it appearing that there was no quorum present, the Senate adjourned until 8 P. M. with about half a dozen House bills lying on the table that in consequence of adjournment were defeated.

NIGHT SESSION.

Senator ELLIOTT in the chair. The Senate passed by the yeas and nays on the morning session were communicated to the House.

On motion of Mr. PHILGAR, House bill allowing the school districts of Mount Vernon and Lee, in Fairfax county, to rebuild jointly a school-house lately destroyed by fire, was taken up and passed.

House amendments to Senate bill securing to married women certain privileges, &c., were concurred in.

On motion, the tax bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. PAUL, Senate bill with House amendments in reference to injunctions was taken up and the amendments concurred in.

On motion of Mr. WALTON, House bill to authorize Samuel J. Shields & Brother to construct a bridge across Occoquan creek, in Accomack county, was taken up and passed.

The members of the conference were Senators MASSEY, GATLEY, and B. T. JOHNSON, and Delegates BARBOUR, MOFFETT, GRAVES, and STARRK. General JOHNSON did not agree to the compromise in regard to Mr. Newman. He stated that he should oppose that. In other respects the report was unanimous.

Mr. PHILGAR presented a resolution informing the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Mr. HUNT of Pittsylvania presented as a substitute, which Mr. PHILGAR accepted, the following:

Resolved, That the Senate, having completed its business for the present session, is ready to adjourn until the first Wednesday in December.

Mr. DANIEL moved to pass by the resolution in order to take up the House bill to amend the Portsmouth charter. Lost.

Mr. PHILGAR's resolution was agreed to. Mr. HANGER, from the House, communicated the report of a resolution of the appointment of a committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the General Assembly to adjourn.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. QUENSENBERY and GATLEY.

Mr. HUNT of Pittsylvania presented a resolution of thanks to the pages; which was responded to very cleverly by Master Willie Mitchell, of Lynchburg, whose remarks were heartily applauded.

Mr. HUNT of Halifax presented a resolution of thanks to the PRESIDENT for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. Agreed to.

General WALKER made a most felicitous little speech in reply.

Mr. DANIEL presented a resolution of thanks to Senators QUENSENBERY, present pro tem., which was also appropriately responded to.

Mr. WALTON presented a resolution of thanks to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a resolution of thanks to Shelton G. Davis, clerk of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mr. BLAND presented a resolution of thanks to the committee clerks. Agreed to.

Senator QUENSENBERY reported that the committee had discharged the duty imposed upon them; that the Governor had no further communication to make to the General Assembly, and wished the members a safe return home.

Mr. BROOKS presented a resolution of thanks to the first and second assistant clerks of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a resolution of thanks to Captain John A. McCaull, clerk of the House, for his able and efficient services. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNT of Halifax presented a resolution of thanks to the members of the Senate who had assisted him in the discharge of his duties. Agreed to.

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and that he had no further communication to make. [Applause.]

By Mr. SMITH: Resolved, That the deep sympathies of the Senate are hereby expressed and tendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel W. W. Harrison, on account of his feeble condition, with the hope of his speedy restoration to good health.

Mr. BROOKS's contribution; but not in the shape of a resolution: It has been said by many that this Legislature has done nothing for the relief of the people. I deny the proposition. I repeat, the confidence to the record to show that this has passed more relief bills than any that ever sat before in these halls. In this respect it has been an eminent success. But apart from this feature there are many pleasant memories that I shall carry with me to my home in the land of the living. I shall treasure the recollection of the good qualities of head and heart of the Senator from Mecklenburg. We have had every now and then a Gayle, but as it has struck nobody was so true to the people. We may not have our financial measures in the best mold, though we have had a skillful financier always ready. There is certainly no reason why the creditor should Nash his teeth, although a great many are ready to take Bets that he will not act as a creditor. I am sure that the authority of the Senator from Rockingham, and that is, if he will never have the Bliss of seeing a dollar of his money. We will plant a Tyler at the door, and if his sacrilegious foot shall tread the sacred domain of the State, his surly he will not act as a creditor. I am sure that the authority of the Senator from Rockingham, and that is, if he will never have the Bliss of seeing a dollar of his money. We will plant a Tyler at the door, and if his sacrilegious foot shall tread the sacred domain of the State, his surly he will not act as a creditor. I am sure that the authority of the Senator from Rockingham, and that is, if he will never have the Bliss of seeing a dollar of his money. We will plant a Tyler at the door, and if his sacrilegious foot shall tread the sacred domain of the State, his surly he will not act as a creditor. 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